

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	About FRIDAY, the 24th July.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Besser	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 29th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITFOLD" Capt. H. Kerchner	About WEDNESDAY, 29th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 13th August.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[8]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YARU	Sellier	3rd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Tourane	4th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIAN	Verron	17th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	Armand Benic	18th Aug., P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

[14]

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, via SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway. FREIGHT TO OVERLAND via VANCOUVER. PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER. YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 Days. LONDON and PARIS 26 Days.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS, 25th July. : CEYLAN 26th Nov.
: OUESSANT 27th Aug. : CORSE 11th Jan.
: MALTE 12th Oct.

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage. New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

[460]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUOHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK and COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These Steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

[17]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 37.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 36.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. U. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootta, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[139]

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half July	JAVA	Second half July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July
TJILIWONG.	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	First half Aug.	SHANGHAI	First half Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Aug.	JAVA	First half Aug.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half Aug.	SHANGHAI	Second half Aug.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[16]

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,000 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine. The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co. For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

[1]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, DAQUAN STREET.

REASONABLE FEEL.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

[60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN, THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1908.

[11]

FRENCH STORE.

5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FRESH supply of French and English preserves just to hand.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGE.

BREAKFAST BACON.

CALF'S HEAD & HAM.

PEAS & HAM.

PORK, MUTTON & VEAL CUTLETS.

CHICKEN & HAM.

VEAL & GAME PATES.

MUTTON & CHICKEN CURRY.

ASSORTED SOUPS.

FRENCH JAM & FRUITS IN SYRUP, &c.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[11]

THE FUTURE OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai is passing through a period of depression sharper and more general than any it has experienced for a long time past. Of the many causes of the present deadlock I will select only the one which forms a natural starting-point for my inquiry—namely, the commercial policy of the northern ports. Tientsin and Newchwang have contributed to the depression by opening commercial dealings with foreign countries on a new and experimental system of credit which has proved unworkable, with the result that, to the extent of their importations or of part of them, the northern markets have become blocked. The question at once arises, how far is Shanghai's position as a distributing centre likely in the future to be affected by such commercial dealings? For a glance at the figures of the Customs trade returns shows quite clearly that the tendency in favour of direct importations has been increasing for a number of years. I take the figures for Tientsin, Newchwang, and Hankow since the year 1895. It will be seen that the total value of direct importations into these ports has risen from 5,000,000 in 1895 to 61,000,000 in 1906, whilst the total value of the general foreign imports (direct and indirect) has risen from 44,000,000 in 1895 to 121,000,000 in 1906. These figures indicate that the last ten years have seen the development of three new ports, *à la japon*. What effect are they likely to have upon Shanghai in its capacity as the great distributing treaty port of China?

It may be said at once that, so far as direct importations have recently depended upon an experimental credit system, their amount is likely for the present to remain stationary or even to decrease, because that system has broken down. But such an answer would not carry us very far. We have to deal with the future potentiality of these places, and in order to do so we must consider the question from a very much wider point of view. There are two new factors which have entirely changed the commercial situation in the Far East. The first of these is the growth and expansion of Japanese trade. In 1893 the value of Japanese imports into China stood at 17 million taels. In 1906 their value had risen to 61 millions. We have only to turn to statistics to see to what extent Newchwang and Tientsin have been affected by this expansion. If we go back as far as 1889 we find that of the imports into Newchwang Hongkong was responsible for 85 per cent, and Japan for only 5 per cent. By 1899 we find that the respective percentages had moved to 37.7 and 32.6, and since then the movement has been in favour of Japan, which monopolises over 90 per cent. of Newchwang's direct import trade. When we take the Tientsin statistics for 1906 we find that of the 40 million taels representing the value of the direct foreign importation 12 million taels represented those which came from Japan, and we note, further, that amongst them the principal items were cotton, yarn, cotton piece goods (sheetings, drills, T-cloths), copper, matches, railway sleepers, and timber. These facts mean the rise of a new trade centre, of a new emporium, which from its vicinity will have advantages over those distant countries upon which China has had hitherto to rely, and for which Shanghai has so long acted as the distributing treaty port. The second factor is the railway system of China, the development of which, like that of Japanese trade, lies almost entirely within the last ten years. Its significance can be easily illustrated without going very far into details. Newchwang, Tientsin, and Hankow are now partially, and will soon be completely, linked up with their respective hinterlands in such a way that their value as places of export will be vastly increased, and consequently their capacity to develop as places of import will, *ceteris paribus*, be increased also. Newchwang, in its railway communication with Kwang-cheng-tze, the great distributing centre of the enormously wealthy districts lying north of Mukden; Tientsin, besides being able to tap the same district and to share in the profits of the Pekin Syndicate Coal Mines, will be brought, through Kalgan, into direct touch with Mongolia; and, through Taiyuanfu, with Shanxi; Hankow is connected with Peking by a line running through a country richer, agriculturally, than that traversed by the Peking-Newchwang line, and it crosses what is thought to be one of the richest coalfields in the world. Taking, then, these two factors together, it can hardly be doubted that the tendency in favour of direct imports is likely steadily to increase, more especially in the case of Newchwang and Tientsin.

But if these factors spell increased prosperity for the ports with which we have been dealing, they spell also increased prosperity for Chinese trade as a whole. Given internal and external peace, they point to a period of phenomenal expansion, and in this expansion Shanghai will play a very important part. The development of new ports certainly means that Shanghai will lose the virtual monopoly it has hitherto enjoyed; but there is no ground whatever for saying that it will lose its supremacy.

Remarkable as the growth of Japanese trade has been, it is wrong to suppose that it can for a long time be anything more in Chinese market than a keen competitor. With a larger number of Japanese living in Manchuria, for instance, there will be a greater demand for Japanese goods, whilst the Chinese will probably use a greater number of minor articles of Japanese make. But the foreign goods most in demand in Manchuria now are cotton yarn, shirtings, sheetings, drills and jeans, metals, flour, kerosene oil, sugar, matches, cigarettes, and tobacco. Of these, matches have long been almost entirely Japanese, whilst the proportion of Japanese yarn and refined sugar has been increasing. Foreign flour may easily be supplanted by Manchurian flour. But the other articles Japan cannot and for a long time will not be able to supply in anything like sufficient quantities, and this successful competition of the British-American Tobacco Company in the cigarette trade, formerly monopolised by Japanese, is a case in

point to the employment of European Chinese-speaking agents instead of native middlemen,—shows what may in future be done in Manchuria by Europeans if they are ready to adopt new and more suitable methods. Again, Japanese competition on the Yangtze is entirely dependent on Government subsidies. Without them the boats of the Nippon Kaisha could not continue to run. Again, railway development cannot outweigh physical disadvantages, and may even intensify them; for one of its effects will be to effect a time-honoured route of inland communication, with the result that competition between shipping ports will be fought more and more on purely navigational merits. In respect of these Shanghai is incomparably better favoured than Tientsin, Newchwang, or Hankow; and when the plans of the Conservancy Board for improving the navigation of the Whangpoo are complete, Shanghai's potentialities as a port of transhipment will be enormously increased, because the largest and most heavily laden ships will then be able to discharge their cargo alongside wharves instead of having partially to unload at Wosung. Finally we have to take into consideration first, the importance of tradition, and secondly the climatic and other advantages which Shanghai possesses as a place of residence. While the purely Chinese interest at stake here are of the first magnitude, there are many indications that Europeans now regard Shanghai less as a place of temporary sojourn than as a permanent home. It will be long before Tientsin, Newchwang, and Hankow lose the significant designation of "out-ports."—*Manchester Guardian Correspondent.*

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

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A SPECIALITY

OVER TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE

OF

CLEANING, OVERHAULING,

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ALL BROKEN PARTS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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A GREAT BOON TO PASSENGERS

TO and FROM STEAMERS

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ALSO ROUND THE ISLAND FOR

PICNIC PARTIES, &c.

Fares from \$2 per Hour.

HUMBER CYCLES AGENCY.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT.

21 & 23 DES VIGUEUX ROAD.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1908.

[11]

Auction.

WM. POWELL
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Vœux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.
Kowloon, 18th July, 1904.

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

5-14 by all Churches. 95

D each district can be clearly defined.—**T. Gracey in Consular Reports.**

tioned as vast late arrivals, all these questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Thomson had to be satisfied if the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world... *Journal of Health, Boston, Jan. 1, 1845, p. 10.*

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

OUR AERATED WATERS

are guaranteed ABSOLUTELY PURE, being manufactured with the FINEST INGREDIENTS OBTAINABLE. These Waters are manufactured UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF ENGLISH EXPERTS.

The most up-to-date Automatic Plants and Appliances are employed, ensuring ENTIRE ABSENCE OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION.

THIS SEASON'S SPECIALITIES

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE, DRY GINGER ALE

in Splits.

Price \$1.20 per dozen.

Credit given of 60 cents per dozen for bottles returned in good condition.

WATSON'S FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with Aerated or plain water make

DELICIOUS COOLING DRINKS.

Guaranteed to be made from the PURE JUICE OF SOUND RIPE FRUIT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Established 1841.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

BIRTH.

On July 16, 1908, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. HAD, a daughter.

DEATH.

On July 16, 1908, at Shanghai, ALEX. B. SHORT, aged 34 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1908.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S RULE.

Amid the numerous and kaleidoscopic changes which mark the progress of the Canton-Hankow railway it is practically impossible at any set moment to say whether the work is proceeding with that celerity which is so much to be desired or whether operations are at a standstill owing to petty squabbles between different sections of the shareholders. Probably there are few undertakings in the Far East which have been more productive of bickerings and insensate quarrels as the Canton-Hankow railway line and there seems little reason to believe that these are yet at an end. When the people of Kwangtung and Kwangsi in a spirit of patriotic fervour and national pride decided that they themselves should acquire the right to construct the railway, and that it should be built under their control and direction it was hoped that at last work would be started in earnest. Everybody who remembers anything about those days when the Guilds and Charitable Institutions took up the matter and called for subscriptions, remembers how even the raffish of the street corners saved up their money in order to become shareholders at a dollar a share in this Cantonese project. The idea that they should be part proprietors of their own railroad appealed to them with peculiar force. But, of course, there were wheels within wheels, and when it came to the election of an administrative board we had all the incidents which are assumed to belong to a Donnybrook Fair. At long length a board of seven was patched together and matters seemed to be on a fair way to become settled, but the members of the administration seemed to have agreed to

differ on every other question that came up for consideration, with the usual result that nothing was done. All this time the Government was seeking by the exercise of a vast amount of tact and diplomacy, which however did not deceive the long-headed members of the gentry at Canton, to acquire a controlling interest in the working of the great trunk line which will one of these days connect Canton with Peking direct. The arch-strategist Shum was foremost with the suggestion that a Government representative should be appointed to the board in order to reconcile conflicting views but those at the head of affairs would have nothing to do with the idea. It is highly probable that the ex-Viceroy was actuated more by the desire to get the work pushed ahead than by any thought of opening a loophole to official interference, but whatever his motives he did not succeed. Finally it seemed as if the only way out of the difficulty was to appoint an official nominee, but in the nick of time the directors secured the services of Sir Chen-tung Liang as president of the board of administration. For a time it appeared as though the dissensions which had retarded the construction of the line had ceased, and it is a fact that of late the news from Canton has been singularly free from references to internal disturbances among the members of the directorate. Apparently, however, Sir Chen-tung has not quite succeeded in sweeping away all the disturbing elements otherwise how are we to account for the appointment of His Excellency Chang Chih-tung as superintendent of the railway? The telegram to the *Sheng Po* states that: "The appointment is made with a view to His Excellency exercising his influence so as to effect the early completion of the line." That may mean much or it may mean nothing. Nobody supposes for a moment that Chang Chih-tung intends to direct operations in person or that he proposes to leave the capital in order to deal with a number of stiff-necked and opinionated railway directors. His function in all probability is to exercise that spirit of sweet reasonableness which will have the effect of making all parties mend their ways. He will counsel, advise and cajole the unruly Cantonese until before they know what they are doing they will find themselves rushing the railway through to Hankow at breakneck speed. By his persuasiveness and diplomacy old feuds will be forgotten in the effort to declare the railway completed. We can only hope that he will be successful for the sooner that railway track is in running order the sooner shall we in Hongkong be in a position to appreciate the character of the advantages likely to accrue to this Colony from its construction. The first move made by Chang Chih-tung will be of the utmost interest for it will in all likelihood give the key to his future action as superintendent, and by its aid we may be in a position to arrive at an estimate of the precise importance which is to be attached to this appointment. There are many minor matters connected with the railway which might be dealt with, such as the demand by a number of shareholders that those rendered homeless by the floods should be employed as labourers. That is a suggestion which is absurd on the face of it and could not be entertained for a moment, because even if the railway were crowded with unemployed coolies work could only be found for the merest fraction of those in need of help. That and other questions will fight themselves if once a vigorous and determined beginning be made. It only remains for Chang Chih-tung to act the part of the godfather of the scheme and if his efforts are seconded by the responsible heads of authority in Canton the railway is a thing accomplished.

NOT FOR HONGKONG.

For residents in Hongkong the discussion which has been proceeding of late in the House of Commons on the Old Age Pensions Bill can have had but little interest, because the Bill expressly excludes from its benefits those British subjects who have not had their residence in the United Kingdom for twenty years prior to application being made for relief. Nevertheless once the principle has been adopted and put into force in the mother country it is not improbable that the Crown Colonies may have to follow suit one of these fine days, though where the money is to come from we have not the faintest idea. During the last ten or fifteen years the Unionists have been proclaiming their anxiety to grant old age pensions to the "respectable poor" which is one of those fine phrases that mean anything or nothing—but unfortunately, like the three acres and a cow scheme it never materialised. It has been left to the Liberals to give practical shape and form to the idea, and although the Bill is far from meeting the necessities of the situation it is at least a beginning. The great objection is that a man or woman who has failed in life is compelled to accept the bread of charity until the statutory Biblical age has been passed and then the pension amounts to about the same sum as a tender-hearted lover of the fellow race would leave for the maintenance of her favourite cat. Still the main point is that the five shillings a week

is not a charitable dispensation but a pension to which, under certain circumstances, every person not in receipt of more than £26 5s a year from other sources is by law entitled. It is not suggested that the recipient of this deferred pay or taxes rebate is likely to be able to live in the lap of luxury or offend the lord of the manor by his cock-a-hoop airs, but he will be in a small way independent of Bumbledom and in country places where life is not so strenuous and where the humble copper goes a long way when judiciously invested it is probable that the state pensioner will spend his days quietly and happily, freed from the fear of the "House" and at liberty to beguile himself in every legitimate way. An attempt has been made to show that the difference between old age pensions and outdoor relief is imperceptible; if that be the case then those who are in receipt of pensions from the state to-day for services rendered are merely in the position of glorified paupers, and that includes most of the members of the late Cabinet who grabbed all the ministerial pensions in sight before they were turned out of office. One result which we anticipate will flow from the granting of these old age pensions is the increased longevity of the British people. It is a well known fact that persons in receipt of pensions, from any source whatever, develop a toughness which defies the ravages of nature. It will not be astonishing then to find that within the course of a few years the old country will be over-run by bands of sportive Methusalehs whose pranks will set to shame the youthful generation. An excellent provision is that which declares the pensions shall be paid weekly. Everybody who knows anything about the payment of pensions to time-expired service men knows the glorious times they have for a few days following each pension day which comes at long intervals. Each occasion is regarded as a gala day by the veterans and as the sum they receive has generally accumulated to a fair amount there is neither rest nor peace until the burning coin has been dissipated and the old workaday life has to be resumed. When the pension is paid weekly, however, there is no novelty about it to that the incentive to celebrate the occasion disappears. The Bill as it stands is a curious mixture of expediency and policy, but it was hardly to be expected, that such a measure, the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, would emerge perfect from the brain of its author. It may be that in the dim and distant future, when the military contribution is a thing of the past and the New Territories are throwing wealth unbounded into Hongkong, this Colony may see fit to inaugurate a system of old age pensions. But as yet we can only consider the question from an entirely detached standpoint and congratulate those who on 1st January next will become entitled to the five shillings a week which they have deserved even if they have not won it exactly by their own efforts.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE King has approved of Mr. Tso Ping-lung as Consul-General of China for the Straits Settlements, to reside at Singapore.

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint R. de B. M. Lazard, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Philippine Islands, to reside at Manila.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieutenant J. O. Weaver, 14th Mahrattas, attached 10th Mahrattas, from 5th October.

LIEUTENANT Cochran has been appointed to the *Albatross*, and joins per the *Cerberus*, which has been detailed to carry the relief crew of the *Albatross* to Hongkong.

THE Panama elections have passed off fairly quietly. Mr. D. Obaldia has been elected President. Mr. Ricardo Arias, Minister for Foreign Affairs, withdrew from the contest.

ADMIRAL Sir Arthur Moore has the honour of being received by His Majesty the King upon relinquishing his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, China, at Buckingham Palace, on 15th ult.

LEAVE of absence, to the neighbouring countries, on medical recommendation, has been granted to Lieutenant L. F. Sloane-Stanley, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, from 25th July, 1908, to 25th January, 1909.

LEAVE of absence, to the United Kingdom, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, has been granted to Lieutenant R. D. Bennett, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, from 25th July, 1908, to 25th January, 1909.

THE German Needle Syndicate has resolved to restrict the production by 50 per cent, in consequence of the unfavourable export to China, which generally absorbs 75 per cent. of the whole production.

THE Admiralty announces the appointment of Lieutenant M. E. Cochran to the *Charybdis* (first), to date June 25, and to the *Albatross* on recommissioning; and of Lieutenant W. R. S. Harman, ordered to the *Albatross* (N.), on recommissioning.

At an extraordinary meeting of the East Asiatic Trading Company, with a capital of £1,250,000, held in 1907, it was resolved to wind up the company. This has now been completed, and on every share of £1000 £500 and interest will be paid.

HONGKONG TRADEMARKS CASE. PRIVY COUNCIL QUASHES CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

In July, 1906, Leuba-Frères sued Ullmann & Co., Hongkong, for damages for alleged infringement of trade marks belonging to plaintiff. Mr. M. W. Sade, instructed the plaintiff, and Mr. John Hastings represented the defendant, while Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Gies, appeared for the defendant company. It was alleged that the defendants were selling "Po Wai" and "Ena" watches which were not of the manufacture of the plaintiffs although the latter had obtained trademarks for the sale of these watches. Plaintiffs claimed (1) an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants and agents, from infringing the plaintiffs' said marks and from passing off, or causing to be passed off, watches not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as being their goods; (2) an account of the profits made by the defendants in selling watches not of plaintiffs' manufacture, but bearing their marks; (3) an inquiry as to the damage suffered by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' passing off as plaintiffs' watches which were not theirs; (4) delivering up to the plaintiffs by the defendants on oath of all watches in their possession, or under control, marked with any of the devices aforesaid and of all price lists, copies of invoices, advertisements, and other documents, and of all advertisement blocks in the defendants' possession or control, bearing the words "Ena" and "Po Wai," for erasure or cancellation of the devices, labels, and words, or for destruction.

Defendants denied using the trade marks, or if they did the plaintiffs knew of it and acquiesced by making no complaint until now. The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presided and after hearing evidence gave judgment for the plaintiff.

The case was appealed on January, 1907—the Chief Justice and the Justice, Mr. Justice Wise, being on the bench. The Court disagreed, Mr. Justice Wise upholding the appellants, while the Chief Justice held by his previous judgment. The appeal therefore, fell to the ground.

Appellants, Messrs. Ullmann & Co., then took the case to the Privy Council and this afternoon a telegram was received in Hongkong stating that the Privy Council had reversed the decision of the Chief Justice and sided with Mr. Justice Wise.

Appeal upheld with costs accordingly.

FLOOD-RELIEF BAZAAR.

HOW THE PROCEEDS ARE TO BE DEVOTED.

A largely attended meeting of the committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Chinese Commercial Union's rooms. Mr. Fung Wa Chuen was in the chair.

The chairman said that over \$50,000 had been realised from the Bazaar, but the exact figures were not yet obtainable. It was decided that this money should go towards forming the nucleus of a new fund to be called The Flood Relief Fund with the same committee as conducted the Bazaar.

The money realised by the Bazaar and Relief Fund will be used in constructing dykes or water walls in the affected districts. The public is to be appealed to for more assistance, as it will require much more than the \$50,000 on hand to do any effective good.

The co-operation of the Tung Wah Hospital is to be solicited. Mr. Fung Wa Chuen and seven others were elected from among the committee, to proceed to Canton by Tuesday evening's steamer (21st inst.) to interview the Charitable Institutions, and secure their co-operation, and also to make arrangements with the Viceroy to have a gunboat to convey any of the members of the committee, and others working on their behalf such as engineers, etc., to the flood-stricken districts.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the foreign and Chinese friends who had given donations towards the Bazaar.

Voices of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, to the vice-chairman, Mr. Ho Kam Tong, to Mr. Chan Kang-U, to the ladies who supervised the different stalls, to the Press, and to many others were passed.

Already the following sums have been promised to the new fund:

Shing Woo Company \$1,000.
Yan Woo \$1,000.
Chap Shing \$1,000.
Mr. Chan (mother of Mr. Chan Kang U, comprador, Messrs. Douglas Laiprak & Co) \$1,000.

The committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the further following donations:

Hon. H. R. Pollock, \$50.
Mr. B. Layton, \$15.
A Friend, \$50.
A. S. \$10.

Mr. Wasthamill Assemoll, assortment of valuable lacquer ware.

At the meeting of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Chinese churches committee, held at the Y.M.C.A. rooms, on Monday evening, it was decided to pay over, to the Flood Relief Fund committee, the balance remaining on hand amounting to over \$300, from the subscriptions raised towards the Relief Fund by the United Chinese Christian churches, and Chinese Y.M.C.A.

A BRITISH Consular report on the trade of the Society Islands mentions that the inauguration of a branch of the Bank of India in China has led to the disappearance of the Chinese coinage. The great facilities and conveniences opened up by the Bank of India, China, are gradually being understood and appreciated by all classes of the commercial community, and even those who at the beginning were disposed to be jealous against this innovation (a local reform) have come to realise its advantages and have fallen into line with the more progressive methods of today.

CATS AS PLAGUE PREVENTERS.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S EXPERIENCE.

The following minutes were tabled at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Hongkong, 9th July, 1908.
Your Excellency—I attach an extract from the *British Medical Journal* containing an article on the value of cats as plague preventers. We owe it to the research of Dr. Hunter that his theory of the transmission of plague has been discovered that cats, pigs, fowl and other of the lesser animals suffered from plague—an absolute or almost absolute fallacy. The Indian Commission have established that plague in a cat is practically unknown.

Your Excellency suggested, in Memo. on 8/10/07, that special inducement should be held out to householders to keep cats.

I suggest that this extract be now communicated to the Board, who might be asked to suggest means of encouraging householders to keep cats. Of their utility, there is no doubt. My house some three years ago became infested with rats upon whom the rat-catchers of the Sanitary Board could make no impression; they caught one about one month old. I then invested in a cat which cleared my house in a few weeks of rats, which have not appeared since.

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

Hon. Col. S. C. Y. I thought I might have thought this some time and I regret I did not emphasise my opinion more. My only regret is that we shall also see the last of our singing birds.

(Sd.) F. D. L.

Head, Sanitary Dept., Please consult the Board as indicated above.

(Sd.) F. H. M.

7/20/8.

With regard to the effect of cat keeping in the incidence of plague in houses, the following points are of interest:—

1. Out of 593 houses in Sit-Ying-Pan District, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 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868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 88

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

STRIKE AT AMOY.

POLICE AND SOLDIERS IN CONFLICT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Amoy, 20th July.

There has been a conflict between the police and soldiers, in consequence of which the trades people have gone on strike.

TELEGRAM CHARGES.

REDUCTION OF 30 PER CENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided to reduce the rates on telegrams by thirty per cent. as from the first day of the eighth moon (27th August, 1908).

TIENTSIN-PEKING RAILWAY.

PROPOSED REDEMPTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to raise a foreign loan for the purpose of redeeming the Tientsin-Peking Railway.

AMUR RIVER.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 20th July.

The Waiwpu has deputed Vice-President Yuan Fong to negotiate with Russia for a Treaty regarding the navigation of the Amur River.

SCHOOL MISTRESS ROBBED.

MILITARY QUARTERS ON KENNEDY ROAD ENTERED.

A robber who gained admittance to the Military Married Quarters on Kennedy Road some time yesterday made a very small haul. The visit is believed to have been paid between half-past eight in the morning and just before the eleven hour, at a time when most of the inmates are away.

The thief apparently was aware of this, for he chose the proper time, curious enough. He entered the quarters occupied by Miss Myles, a school mistress, and made a thorough search, leaving with \$5.40 in small coin, which he found in a drawer, and a silver medal, which the owner had received for cooking.

A report has been made at headquarters and the only possible means the police hope of effecting a capture is in case the thief attempts to get rid of the medal.

A FORGED BILL OF EXCHANGE.

SHOPKEEPER ACCUSED OF THE FORGERY.

Cho Fung Chi, a shopkeeper, of 149, Connaught Road Central, was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, this afternoon, to answer serious charges of forgery. Defendant was alleged to have altered a bill of exchange on the Yokohama Specie Bank from eighty-nine yen to represent 8,775 yen, and to have attempted to dispose of the forged bill well knowing the same to have been forged.

Mr. R. D. Atkinson, of Messrs. Darnley, Looker and Deacon, prosecuted. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defence, while Mr. C. E. H. Davis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, watched the case for an interested party.

It was stated by Mr. Atkinson that on May 23rd last a man named Chui Poi went to the Yokohama Specie Bank and bought a draft for eighty-nine yen, which was equivalent, at that day's rate of exchange, to \$100. The number of that draft was 1,804. On 1st June four men called at the bank, among them the defendant, and together they purchased a draft for yen 8,775, which was equivalent to \$12,000. That draft was numbered 1,808.

Chan Kam Yau was another of the four who contributed a share to help purchase the draft. On the day following Chan Kam Yau became ill and on June 3rd he took passage for the country, leaving the draft in the hands of the defendant. On the 7th June a man visited the Specie Bank and sold a draft for yen 8,775 which, curiously enough, bore the number 1,808.

The next thing that happened was on the 22nd June when defendant went to the Sam Wai Company and endeavored to raise the sum of \$3,000 from one Yee Chek Po. As security he gave a draft for yen 8,775. The account of the Sam Wai Company sent to this office to the Yokohama Specie Bank with the bill for examination. The bill was pronounced a forgery, and the accused was apprehended.

The hearing was further adjourned.

THE WEST POINT TRAGEDY.

PRISONERS FOUND NOT GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Sir Francis Pigott (Chief Justice), presided over the Criminal Sessions, which was resumed in the Supreme Court, this morning. The case set down for trial was that in which two men—Lau Kaung and Yuen Wai Pak—were charged with murdering one Lau Chan at West Point, on the 16th ult.

Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C. (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. P. Donny, of Messrs. Donny and Howley, represented the Crown. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, appeared for the defence.

The jurymen empanelled were:—Messrs. P. Tester (foreman), A. A. C. Berblinger, D. H. Siles, G. Beck, F. J. Carroll, H. Raop and E. Humphreys.

In presenting the alleged facts of the case to the jury, the Attorney-General explained that wilful murder, in other words, was homicide, the unlawful killing of a person with malice aforethought. Manslaughter was the unlawful killing of a person without malice aforethought. Under the indictment of wilful murder, he observed, it was always open to the jury to return a verdict of manslaughter. In the case in point the two prisoners were indicted on a charge of murder, but he invited the jury to bring in their verdict on the lesser charge—manslaughter.

Counsel then proceeded to state his case. The deceased—Lau Chan—he stated, belonged to Canton, and took passage for Hongkong, arriving here on the night of 15th June. On the following morning he went to the house of a friend, Lau Nan, who resided at 168, Queen's Road Central—where he was invited to partake of the morning meal. After breakfast he requested Lau Nan to call the first prisoner, who apparently owed him some money. Lau Nan went to a boarding-house in Lee Yuen Street where he found the first prisoner, and together they returned to meet the deceased. They had a conversation regarding a debt which the first prisoner owed the deceased, and some little time after the first prisoner entered the house. About an hour afterwards the deceased returned. The rest of this morning he spent in preparing some kind of a legal document in expectation of the first prisoner's return to the house. But he did not come, and after the afternoon meal the deceased and Lau Nan went to look for him. They looked in at the Lee Yuen Street boarding-house, but he was not there. They eventually found him in Des Voeux Road, and the trio returned to Lau Nan's house, where the first prisoner, in the hearing of Lau Nan, said to deceased: "Don't renew the mortgage deed to-day. Come along with me to a house at 215, Des Voeux Road West. Here I'll borrow \$50 from a relative and pay you on account." Deceased agreed, and went with him. Lau Nan went also. When they arrived outside the house Lau Nan was asked to wait below, while the first prisoner and the deceased went up. After half an hour's waiting, the first prisoner and another man appeared in the street and spoke to Lau Nan regarding the debt which deceased alleged the first prisoner owed him. Lau Nan confessed he knew nothing of the matter, and the pair returned to the house once more.

As to what took place in the house was the most important part of the story, the Attorney-General pursued, as the Crown relied on the evidence of a woman and a man, who saw most of the affair. When the woman was called she would state that the two prisoners took the deceased into her room. Shortly after there was a quarrel, the deceased alleging that the first prisoner owed him some money, and a fight followed. The deceased was the first to lay hands on the accused, and both men fought. The second prisoner then joined in, and together they proceeded to attack the deceased. She said that they chased each other about the room, exchanging blows the while, until finally the deceased ran out to the verandah, and jumped over.

The evidence of the man was also important. He saw the second prisoner sitting deceased in the verandah, while the first prisoner was standing at the door with his hands stretched out so as to prevent deceased getting away. He then saw the deceased go over the verandah; whether he was pushed over or not he could not say. The drop was forty-four feet, Counsel said. The witness then ran to the street to give assistance. The man—Lau Nan—who was left outside, heard a noise and saw his friend lying on the street. When the first prisoner was asked two documents, belonging to the deceased were found on him. These documents related to the loan. The first document was a mortgage to the first prisoner and the second a transfer of mortgage. The deceased survived but a short time. After his fall he spoke to his friend, and inasmuch as "dead men tell no tales" it was the evidence which the jury had to consider. The theory of the prosecution was that the document was prepared by deceased for first prisoner's signature, that the latter did not keep his engagement, that the deceased at the invitation of the first prisoner, went to the Des Voeux Road West house for the latter to borrow some money, that the second prisoner set on deceased, that the first prisoner took the paper security, and that the deceased, having regard to the fact that he was attacked by two men, jumped over the verandah.

Whether the jury believed the story of the woman there was no question that the man was put to bodily fear, and the Attorney-General said that he would submit that if a person was constrained from further threats of violence the prisoners were answerable for the fall as if they had thrown him over the verandah themselves. It was for the jury to say whether the deceased jumped over the verandah himself, and if not, was he in such a state as to believe that he was going to be further beaten, and did he in further apprehension take that step?

Dr. Ho Kai—I think I am entitled to know whether the charges against the prisoners in manslaughter.

The Attorney-General—I have said so.

The Chief Justice—Yes.

Witnesses to corroborate the above story were called, and the cross-examination was fully gone into.

By fifteen times the list of the evidence for the prosecution had been submitted, and the Chief Justice remarked to the Attorney-General that he did not think there was sufficient evidence for a conviction. The Attorney-General, in a few remarks, concurred with the Judge, who directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. This the jury did, and the prisoners were discharged accordingly.

IDENTIFIED.

THE RECENT HARBOUR "FIND."

The dead body of the foreigner which was picked up in the harbour, off Wanchai, by the Water Police, on Friday afternoon last, was already recorded in these columns, has been identified. The identification was made this morning at the Water Police Station by means of a photograph.

It will be remembered that at the time the body was recovered a letter was found in the inside pocket of the coat addressed to "Hodloboder Schmid," which was believed to have been the name used by deceased. This, however, does not appear to be the case. The body was identified as that of Herman Graiser, a fireman of the steamer *Reider*. As far as we are aware no report has been made to the police of anyone missing from the *Reider*.

The theory advanced by the police, as to how deceased met his death, in the absence of any evidence, is that he must have fallen overboard from a sampan while returning to his ship, and the sampan people, being afraid, failed to report the matter.

"HOLD UP" IN HIS HOUSE.

BOATMAN'S THRILLING ADVENTURE WITH FIVE INTRUDERS.

"Open this door. We have come to search for opium."

Leung Tak Kit, a boatman, residing at 39, Macdonnell Road, Mongkok, was seated in the verandah of his house enjoying the cool breeze at about eleven o'clock last night, when he heard a loud rapping at the door, followed by the command to open it. Without stopping for a moment to think, the boatman walked to the door and drew back the bolt.

Opening the door to allow, what he thought was, excise officers, to enter, the boatman met five men standing on the landing, one of whom held a dagger in his hand. Before he had had time to question them a handful of black pepper was thrown into his eyes. Suffering untold agony and thus placed at a disadvantage, the boatman was seized by the throat, taken back into the house, and placed on his bed, the other intruders following, after locking the door.

The man with the dagger advised the boatman to be silent; otherwise, he said threateningly, "they (meaning his friends) will find you dead in the morning. Take note, we are dangerous men." Being thus scared, the boatman obeyed the order, and the robbers proceeded to ransack the house. They broke open a lock-fast drawer and took therefrom \$4 in cash, and from his boxes they stole something like \$7 worth of clothing and jewellery. Again they warned the boatman to be quiet, and quietly opening the door they took their departure.

When he had regained his equilibrium the boatman summoned the neighbours and the party adjourned to Yau-mai Police Station where they reported the outrage. A description of the robbers was supplied to the police. Subsequently five detectives were sent out to search for the offenders, and the stout fellows were notified, but up to the time of writing no arrest has been made.

The police hope to accomplish something in a day or so as it is almost certain the men will attempt to dispose of the stolen goods in the Colony.

ACCORDING to the *Nichi Nichi* the number of officers in the Japanese standing army at present is as follows:—Generals, 10; Lieut. Generals, 31; Major-Generals, 85; Colonels, 221; Lieut. Colonels, 372; Majors, 1,022; Captains, 3,396; Lieutenants, 4,015; Ensigns, 10,491; Paymaster-General, 1; Paymaster-Inspector, 5; Surgeon-General, 1; and Surgeon-Inspectors, 6.

A VANGUARD dispatch reports that there was a fearful storm on the night of the 14th instant in that vicinity, the rains descending in torrents. Considerable damage has been done to the crops and the embankments at Lanching and Pibu on Grand Canal, have been washed away. The country round about those places is now submerged and much distress has been caused amongst the inhabitants.

A JOINT note from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce to the Viceroy and Governors of provinces which produce tea urges the necessity of improving the manufacture of the tea leaf by modern methods in order to cope with foreign competition. It is also recommended that a tea manufacturers' association be started to discuss the question and to use every means for the encouragement of the tea industry.

THE death is announced of Professor William Oiler, M.D., F.R.S., at the age of 69 years. The late William Oiler, after a distinguished academic career which brought him into close touch with the Universities of Toronto, Oxford, Berlin and Vienna, was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, McGill University, in 1874. Ten years later he became Professor of Clinical Medicine at the University of Pavia, and in 1889 was appointed to a similar post at the Johns Hopkins University. In 1902 he was conferred upon him and from that time he resided at the University. He was a prolific writer on medical subjects.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD.

The following instructions for the guidance of the administrative head of the Sanitary Department were laid on the table at this afternoon's meeting:—

1. The Head of the Sanitary Department shall lay on the table of the Sanitary Board not later than the 31st of March in each year the proposals for important changes in the Draft Estimates of expenditure for the Department for the following year together with proposals for making recommendations to Government for including in the estimates of Public Works Extraordinary of works of a sanitary nature, such as latrines, markets, sanitary improvements, etc., and shall bring these estimates and proposals before the Board for discussion at the next ordinary meeting after that date.

2. He shall consult the Board in regard to changes in the methods of procedure for giving effect to bye-laws relating to disinfection of infected premises, domestic cleanliness and ventilation, entry and inspection of buildings, prevention and mitigation of epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease.

3. He shall keep the Board informed of any changes in the organization of the Sanitary staff which he may deem it necessary to carry out.

4. He shall consult the Board (a) before recommending the selection of candidates for the staff of inspectors in England, or the appointment of such candidates in the Colony; (b) before recommending to Government the grant of leave of absence to European members of the staff; (c) before recommending to Government the dismissal or degradation of any members of the European staff.

5. He shall lay on the table at each ordinary meeting of the Board complaints of the public against any members of the staff.

Mr. A. Shelton Hoo, or minister.—It is not stated from where these instructions emanate, though probably from the Government. I would not limit a class of bye-laws. Section 2 should read "all bye-laws."

MARINE COURT.

ALLEGED THEFT ON BOARD "KATHARINE PARK."

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Captain William Harvey Copp, master of the British s.s. *Katharine Park*, charged Li Foo, chief cook of his ship, with the theft of the ship's stores on the 7th ult. while at sea. Defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Captain W. H. Copp stated that, on the 7th June last, the chief steward and second steward came to him and lodged a complaint against the defendant, the truth of which he investigated. Before the complaint was brought to him, he had noticed that the ship's stores were going very fast, especially flour, as much as 50 lbs. being used in one day for only thirteen Europeans. The doctor, purser and clerk were Japanese, who ate rice, but very little flour. Lard and sugar also mysteriously disappeared in the same way. After he received the complaint, three bags of flour, each containing 50 lbs., lasted for a week. The ship was carrying steerage passengers only. There were no saloon passengers on board. The thought occurred to him that defendant most probably was selling food to the steerage passengers. These passengers were not served with rations by the ship. The time charterer had a commodore who fed them, and they had their own cooks. It was not part of defendant's duty to cook for them. About a fortnight before the complaint reached him, the commodore came and reported to him that he had run out of flour. He did not notice the consumption of the ship's flour increased after this. It was about the same more or less. It was decreased considerably after the entry in the log (produced). About three days before the entry was made he saw a Chinese carrying some small cakes forward from the galley. There was no flour in the ship at the time that that belonging to the ship itself. He instructed the steward to try and catch the thief, the result of which was the complaint on the 7th June.

Long Hoi, second steward of the *Katharine Park*, stated that the chief steward was in charge of the stores. He had nothing to do with them. When the matter began, he acted as interpreter between the master and chief steward. He did not notice any irregularities going on in the galley. His duty took him there at times, but on no occasion did he see defendant copying food for the steerage passengers or sending it forward. He had seen a steerage passenger, however, talking to the defendant in the galley. Cross-examined by Captain Copp, the second steward stated that, on the morning of the 7th June, he saw some loaves of bread, about forty in number, ready to be baked. He did not see them again after that. He reported to him that ten of these loaves were missing. This was what the Chinese steward told him—that he was interfering. He told him that he had gone to the galley and saw for himself how far the statement that ten of the loaves were missing was true.

The case was adjourned till Friday, the 24th instant, and defendant released on bail in the sum of \$50.

UNLAWFUL USE OF FISHING BOAT.

In the same Court, Chai Tim, a Chinese constable, charged Ng Sze, a boatwoman, with unlawfully using her boat other than solely as a fishing junk on the 20th instant. Defendant denied the charge. It was stated by Chai Tim that at about 10.40 a.m. yesterday morning, while he was on duty, he saw defendant's boat off Wanchai, where it was employed in dredging. He went alongside and found a bag of coal in the boat. Defendant stated that she was dredging for fish. The coal came up in the net. She was fined \$1.

Today's Advertisements.

"DEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENCLUECH," FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at daylight.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [69]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 23rd inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [10]

HONGKONG AND OPIUM.

The following appears in the *Westminster Gazette* of June 16th.—

The Rev. G. A. Wilson, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, writes: "May I be allowed to place before your readers the following, just to hand, from the *Malay Mail*, dealing with Reuter's cable of May 12, when it was stated that the Hongkong opium monopolists threatened to claim for compensation should the opium resolution by the House of Commons be carried out. Mr. Loke Yew, the wealthiest man in the Federated Malay States, and holder of the present and only Hongkong opium farm, has been interviewed by the correspondent of the *Malay Mail*, the leading paper of the Malay States, published at Kuala Lumpur. He says that Reuter's cable is untrue, and that he never made such a statement, as his agreement with the Government provides that it can be broken at any time by the Government stopping the traffic. He himself will welcome the gradual suppression of opium, and will put no opposition in the way of the Government."

With reference to this, we published at the time the communicated paragraph that appeared in the *Malay Mail*. It is necessary to remember that Mr. Loke Yew is not the only holder of the Hongkong Opium Farm, but is one of many. It is not, therefore, inconceivable that some of his partners in Hongkong may have expressed their view of making a claim for compensation without Mr. Loke Yew's knowledge. Before the denial of Mr. Loke Yew is accepted, also, we should like to know by whom and how it was gained. Our Kuala Lumpur contemporary, which is careful to publish it as communicated to that paper, is in a very good position, and sufficiently independent, to obtain a first hand expression from Mr. Loke Yew, which it apparently has not done. Mr. Loke Yew is a highly-respected and wealthy Chinaman, but his knowledge of English was never very strong, and even his Malay takes some knowing. Perhaps the *Malay Mail* could give an opinion as to the authenticity of this statement of Mr. Loke Yew, as it is evidently being made use of by the Anti-opium people at Home.—*Singapore Free Press*.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS BY UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on Thursday, 23d inst. at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. H. E. Pollock will ask the following question:—

With reference to the statement in paragraph 5 of the despatch of the Officer Administering the Government to the Secretary of State, dated the 24th June, 1907, to the effect that "the great majority of the contributors, and all the directors, except the chairman, were opposed to the transfer of the Fund," will the Government state whether any, and, if so, how many of the contributors, who were then opposed to the transfer of the fund, have given notice to the Government of any alteration of their views on the subject?

Mr. M. Stewart will ask the following question:—

Have the Government taken steps to ascertain the individual wishes of contributors to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, with regard to the Government's proposal to take over that Fund; and, if so, will the Government inform the members of this Council how many subscribers are for and how many against that proposal?

The Attorney-General will move the first reading of a Bill entitled: An Ordinance to Amend the Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Ordinance 1908, and the second reading of the Bill entitled: An Ordinance to provide for the Transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund and of the Management and Control of the Pension of Widows and Orphans, and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto.

Announcements.

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [35]

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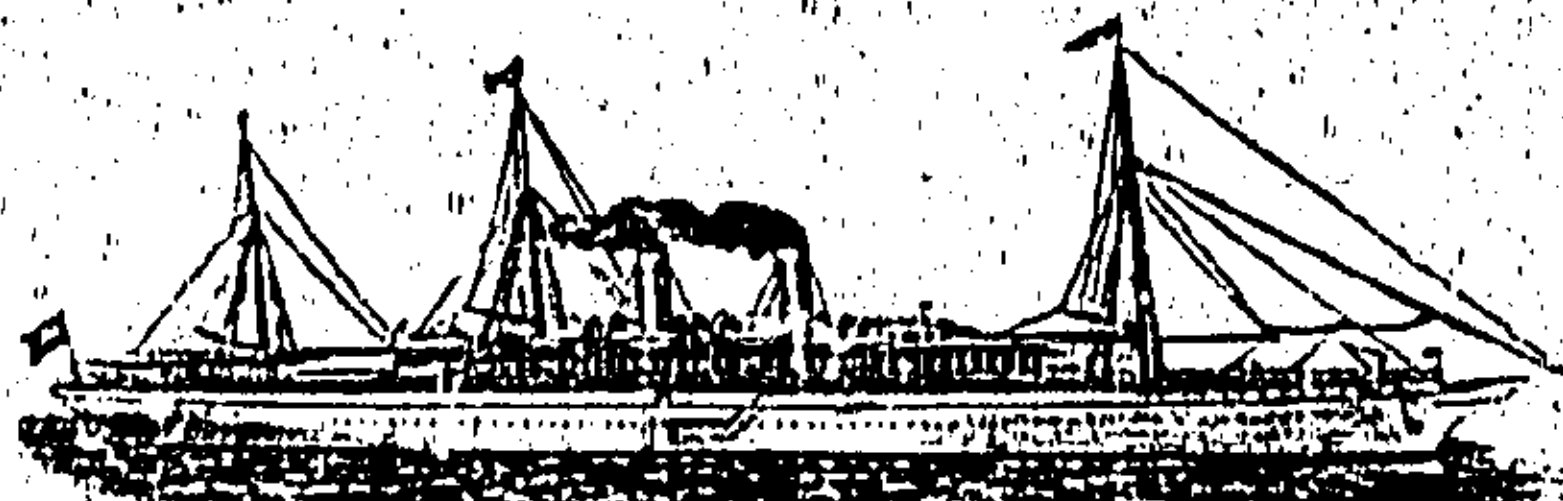
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"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th	Sept. 26th
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 11th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
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SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	THURSDAY, 23rd July, Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 24th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M.
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MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"NANOHANG"	20th July, 4 P.M.
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Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
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"DEVANHA,"

Captain T. H. Hide, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th July, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mohit*, 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Perla*, due in London on 6th September, 1908. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
<i>Swanwick</i>	6,332	Shotton	19th July, 1908.
<i>Kamerick</i>	6,332	Cowley	19th Aug.
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,500	Roberts	12th Sept.
<i>Trumpet</i>	9,500	Garlick	6th Oct.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND COINAGE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTORS AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trumpet* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1908.

[10-20]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

[584]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 17th July, 1908, per 5 lbs.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cents.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chong

" Ballock's Brains—Know

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" " corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat

" Leg—Yeung Pui

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pigs' Chiddings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

" Leg—Chu Pui

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Con

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai

Ducks—Ago

Doves—Pan Kau

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan

Fowls, Canton—Sang Shing Sui

" Halan—Hoi Nam Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

" Ngo

Musks—Wong Keng

Hare—Tu Chai

Partridge—Oho Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup

Quail—Um Chun

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Snipe—Sa Chui

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen—Na

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap

Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui

" Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Bin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Catfish—Chik Yu

Codfish—Mun Yu

Crabs—Hoi

Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu

Dab—Sa Mang Yu

Dace—Wong Mei Lun

Dog Fish—Tik Tu Sa

Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu

" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu

" Yellow—Wong Sin

Frogs—Tien Kai

Garoupa—Sek Pan

Gudgeon—Fak Kip Yu

Herrings—Tso Pak

Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu

Labrus—Wong Fa Yu

Loach—Wu Yu

Lobsters—Lung Ha

Mackerel—Chi Yu

Monk Fish—Mun Yu

Mullet—Chai Yu

Oysters—Sang Hoo

Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu

Perch—Tau Lou

Pike—Fa Paw Poong

Plaice—Pan Yu

Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong

Pomfret, White—Pak Chong

Prawns—Wing Ha

Ray—Fai Pa Sa

Rock Fish—Sek Kan Kai

Shrimp—Chai Yu

Sole, (China) Fresh Water—Ma Yu

Sole, (China) Salt Water—Ma Yu

Sole, (China) Salt Water—Ma Yu

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Sole, (China) Salt Water—Ma Yu

Shark—Sa Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	35
Sole—Tat Sa Yu	35
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	30
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	30

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau	25
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	—
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chua Ping	—
" (Small)—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chai	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Shing	—
" (bunches), Macao—San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	—
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tai	—
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsai	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	—
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong	—
Lichee, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	—
" Fresh, Lai Chi	—
Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning	—

ACHEE & CO

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859

FURNITURE,
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD
REQUISITES.
&c. &c., &c.

Telephone 356.

A large, ornate wooden cabinet or wardrobe with two doors and decorative carvings.

DEPOT
FOR
EASTMAN'S
KODAKS, FILMS,
AND—
ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1901. /43

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Don't Worry.

WHY WORRY?

CONSULT
P H A R O S .
THE MYSTIC AND MODERN ASTROLOGER
YES, WHY WORRY ?

About your Business, Health, Pleasures, Friends Abroad, your Love Affairs—and Chances in Life.

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You are anxious to put your son to a business that will prosper.—Will your daughter be happy in her married life? You are in love. Have I made a wise choice in mate? Shall I take a partner into my business? Should I be wise in going abroad? All these questions Pharos can answer and advise by the aid of astrology. Why not put this to the test. Send P. O. value 1/- and addressed, stamped envelope to—

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100 ASSORTED Scotch, English & Irish Views, etc. for 1/6.
1,000 " " " " Actresses, Songs, Animals, Lovans
and Comic Cards for 15/.
English and Continental Actresses hand tinted real glossy Photographs 15/- per gross.
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS well ASSORTED parcel.
100 Cards for 5/- Value 1d, 2d, 3d, 4d and 6d each.
500 ASSORTED Cards for 10/-.
1 gross Jewelled Cards for 9/-.
Foreign or Colonial Stamps not accepted. Kindly send Money Order.

BRITANIA POSTCARD CO., 45, Union Street, Glasgow. [3]

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N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
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WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Hongkong, 4th March 1903.

CALCUTTA,

59, Bealack Street.

SHANGHAÏ,

566, Nanjing Road.
[4]

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,
38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of
HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c.,
all of the best quality;
ALSO
SWATOW BEST PEWTHER-WARE.
CANTON EMBROIDERY AND CHINESE LACES,
all from the best French patterns.
HONGKONG AND SWATOW.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1907. [5]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
FRENCH MILLINERY,
VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

SHOES ! SHOES ! SHOES!
BLK. AND TAN GLAZE KID
from the best American Manufacturer.

FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,
Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast ports orders carefully executed.
Free post and packing paid.